bing their last long sleep on the sunny hill slopes or it is smiling valleys of the far off South, the real heroes e War for the Union rest in peace. Side by side them, or tenderly laid away by loving hands in unlet graverares of their Northern homes, are the sering forms of many who, if living, would y be found among the distinguished of land. We can recall them now as strong, full of life and hope, and with the light of son their faces they rushed into the fray, and, emost fighting, fell." There was the steady Kirk hyvalrons Kytle, the dashing Harker, the trained or Mihalotzy, and Joshua W Sill, as gentle as a m, but "with at fear and without reprosch." In the out of prace for me to meeting Robertand, I McCock & Who of you can forget South and Pepe, war that the Union might live; and as such thever can and never should be forgotica by them or by us. My comrades, very briefly, and I fear very imperfectly, I have discharged the duty assigned me. To-day, with appropriate ceremonies, we unveiled the statue of our old commander. By it we show to this and succeeding senerations our reverence for his meshory; our approciation of his great and invaluable services. Made of enduring bronze, it will stand for all time, teaching daily the lesson of his life, that love of country and obedience to its laws are the first and paradium duties of an American citizen. His paradium duties of an American citizen, His paradium was not circumserflied by the narrow limits of his native State, but it was as broad and catholic as his own great nature. Virginia, the mother of States and statesmen, has been the birthplace of many whose fame and virtues are the common heritage of the Republic; but the State of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madisson of Marshall and of Scott, never brought forth a nober son, a better citizen, a truer soldier or a more unselfish patriot than George H. Thomas.

After the rending of a poem by Miss Story, there were loud calls for General Sherman, who rein one of his happlest speeches.
two of his points produced a One or two of his points produced a telling effect. In eulogizing the character of General Thomas, General Sherman said that in time to come the people of the South would make pilgrimages to the mas Monument, and that General Thomas would eventually become "the idol of the South." General Sherman added: "I don't Bouth." General Sherman added: "I expect to see that time. I don't to live so long." General Sherman said there is one fact of history which he desired to impress upon the minds of everyone. General Thomas owed his commission as Brigador-General to General Robert Anderson, "and to no other man." General Sherman than paid a glow-ing calogy to General Anderson, who he declared was as pure and unselfish a patriot as George Washington. BUELL AND GARFIELD.

General Don Carlos Buell, in response to calls for speech, briefly added to one or two incidents in history of the Army of the Cumberland to show that it was second to no other army in valor.

nd calls were made for General Garfield, who stated that he, b ing a member of the society, was not entitled pince on the platform, and he suggested that were McDowell should be called upon for a speech, it gentieman thereupon took the stand and paid an iest iribute to the worth of General Thomas. Screening the tries for General Gurfleid were resol, and he was obliged, norwithstanding his professor that he could not speak while such inguished meats as President Haves and Secry McCrary and Attended General Devense present to a dress the assemblary flexible and saldierly qualities of General mas, whose static had been neverted to day.

A SPEECH BY PRESIDENT HAYES, is were then made for President Hayes, and

that, my irlends, I want to correct matter. He says you are invited, my of the Combelland, and your the White Heuse to-morrow hight.

this case was connected forces of the state of the state

THE ORATION BY STANLEY MATTHEWS.

. . . The name of George Heary Thomas—soldier and atria: - has already been inscribed on that scroll of e fame which posterity will reverently guard in the archives of our National history. To-day, Ari, summoned to its proper work, lifts sloft the dignity and

and to its proper work, lifts sloft the dignity and y of an aeroon, as the Secrety of the Army of the stand, by these public acts and selean ecremented as the second of the United States the in presence of its beloved commander. By this was a noble subject for the modeller's plasmal? What directly and power, what firmness and seesaion, what firmoshifty, and yet what quiet issuess, what gravity and what belogarity, were vice in the modeller by proportions of his chivscal. A presence to haspire respect, but winning counter in the model of the was trace, firmodianted, and at the a sturdy only striking its roots deep in int, but with outspreading branches eitering proposition for the receiver, and a counter of the increase of as any erial and his bound contrained and had it no the being structure or racter, couped and crowned with sampleits—contrained and had it no be being structure or racter, couped and crowned with sampleits—contrained and had it no be being structure or racter, couped and crowned with sampleits—contrained and had it no be being structure or racter, couped and crowned with sampleits—contrained and had it no be being structure or racter, couped and crowned with sampleits—contrained and had it no be being structure or racter, couped and crowned with sampleits—contrained and had it me the structure of proper supports and the structure of the more if "one shaft and column of Dorie supports."

In the raction, and the standard and continued because.

There was nothing in him fluctuations, mercornal or eccentrile. He was set, built whose, undervailing, steering stending by the stars, upon the are of a great circle. He was resolute, unyielding, within fordunde literapable of initialization or disancy, and yet without pretention, boasting, self-assertion, or toley demonstration. He was completions for modesty and circuity, and was altoredistries free from affectation or early. He did not lack in proper self-esteen; but did not think more highly of himself than he ought. Better than any other many coint, he took the measure of his own dimensions, and never worked less he might be overlooked or hericaged, not doubting that some or later he would gravitate by his own weight and power to his predectined place, over all opposit on and contransition.

But he was not coorse, valgar, and impossive—careless of the good opinion of rood men; rather, on the coolings, he was quick in his sensibilities, form to detect the self-sliness of olicis, and smarted under a sense of onjustice, when inflicted apon he meet. Yet an personal consideration ever warpen his judgment or clouded his sense of outly. He was count and frank in his communications, yet retirent and self-contained as your learning confidences. As he had nothing to conceal, like whole character was so it an entaining to conceal, like whole character was so it an entaining to conceal, like whole character was so it an entaining to conceal, like whole character was so it an entaining to conceal, like whole character was so it an entaining to conceal, like whole character was so it an entaining to conceal, like whole character was so it an entaining to conceal, like whole character was so it an entained to himself to the next the insect for he was as a living epistic.

It was to complete so we so the control that he is the total the nextery of eliginary in the particulary.

A MODEL SOLDIER.

It is not too much to say of General Thomas that he was a model soldier. Arms was his chosen profession. The whose period of his life, from youth to he untimely The whoic period of his life, from youth to his untimely death, was spent in its study and practice. He had no ambition cutside of it. His only ambition in it was to attain the rewards it seld out to merri. He enviced no superior his tank. He was in its base to rise upon the mistorianes of others. He recognized but one was to giory—ine path of duly.

At the age of twenty, in 1836, he cutered the Military Academy. In 1840, having graduated, he was commissioned as a Second Licenteenal, and rose, successively, through every intermediate grade, until, on December 15, 1804, the date of the first day's battle at Nashvill, he was pro-order to be all Jor-General in the Army of the United States.

At the beginning of the Rebellion, in 1861, he had no

the United States.

At the beginning of the Rebellion, in 1861, be had attained the forty-Sith year of his age, the and age of a natural early of the manhood.

* One of the rainable lessons of ms multi-ary career is, that every successor reast upon the rational onesis of a thorough organization of the means necessary to insure it; that valor a northing better than billed and bloody persistence, mices supported on either flank by knowledge and propence.

unless supported on either flank by knowledge and procence.

This was the secret of one of the chief characteristics of the work—its thorouganess. He did nothing by haives. He waste no material or time in experiments, the band of which was indeterminate. " " And then, waste at limings were ready, he hausehed the dread thanderhoit of power, and, with one stroke, deart the destruction se had devised. Mill spring and Nashvike—his first and hist basite in the West—are capital flustrations of this leature of his minitary character. It effects the insportantly and implicates of his superiors, at a distance too great to apprehate the efficulties of his situation, provoked from ann no complaint. He negratione to the those Leutenni-General: "I can only say I have done all in my power to prepare, and if you should deem it necessary to relieve me I would submit a without a murmor." When the time arrived for the derivery of the meditated blow, and its complete and thorough success was known, he received ample compensation for this bemporary distrust, in hearty and ungrudging congratulations, from President, Secretary of War, and Lloutonaut-General, secretaries to the serial survive; distrusted and supported by successive generations, inspired to deed were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as they were gratifying and just to him, confirmed as the confirmed as the confirmed and provided the decaded still survive; dilustr

danntiess courage by which the Rebel army, under General Hood, was signally defeated and driven from the State of Tennessee.

NOBLE PERSISTENCY.

But the quality, which more than all others specifi-cally and constitutionally distinguished General Thomas, was his invincibility—his herole faculty for encally and constitutionally distinguished General Thomas, was his invincibility—his herole faculty for enduring, unwearied, and successful obstinacy in defence. It was not mere brute courage nor insensibility to danger. Neither was it mere resoluteness and stoutness of heart, nor a certain stillen defiance, which in some cases has seemed to await an expected adversity. It was cheerful and sweet tempered, although of supreme schousness and intensity. But its chief faculty was its contagion, by which it propagated its fearlessness and hopeful less to the whole body of his support; so that every soldier in his company feltan assurance of security and success in his presence and authority.

A signal illustration of this power of resistance is furnished by the course of battle at Stone River, where he sinyed the tide of rebel success with his immovable front. But its most conspicance example is seen on the last day's fightling at Culcksanange. In his memorial oration at Cleveland in 1870, General Garfled said: "White men shall read the history of battles, they will never fail to study and admire the work of Thomas during that afternoon. With our 25,000 men, formed in a semi-circle, of which he himself was the centre and soul, he successfully resisted for more than five hours the repeated assaults of an army of 65,000 men, flusted with victory and bent on his sumbiliation.

When unguit had closed over the combatants, the last sound of pattle was the booming of Thomas's shells bursting among his bafflet and retreating assaulants. He was indeed the 'Rock of Chicksananga, against which the wild waves of battle dashed in vain. It will stand written forever in the annals of his country that there he saved from destruction the Army of the Cumberland."

General Thomas, in his simple and modest way, has leit on record a statement concerning humself, when

General Thomas, in his simple and modest way, has lett on r cord a statement concerning humself, which will be accepted now without question. In a letter of November 26, 1869, expressing his regret that he would not be able to attend the requision of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland that year, at Indianapolis, he said: "It was my heartly desire, from the beginning to the card of the late war, to accept with cheerfulness, and perform with zeal and honesty, whatever duties devolved upon me. Atters ine time it was my constant endeavor to impress those who were with me and under my command with a sense of the importance of the serices they had undertaken to perform."

PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE REBULLION. General Thomas, in his simple and modest way, has

These sentences show that George H.Thomas was something more and better than werely a soldier. He was a patr ot. He had a country and a cause, and in their a patriot. He had a country and a cause, and in their defence he drew his sword. The principles and intercess for which he perilled his life and staked his tame, more even than the galant service he performed in their behalf, great and distinguished as it was, justify the celebration of this day. The occasion seems approprint to rea statement and vincication of the grounds of which they are established and now securely rest.

But the rebellion of the Confederate States in 1861 was of a different class. It was not a war of factions supporting rival claumints to an official succession, both acknowledging the legitimacy of the institutions of government; nor was it an attempted revolution in behalf of right against power. It was on the contrary, a determined and desperate struggle, not mercify to overturow a government, but to desirely the nationality represented by it.

It was founded on a complete and fundamental mis-

government, but to desirely the nationality repremed by it.

It was founded on a complete and fundamental mismeephon of the character of the political institutions
the country, and of the relation of the governments
the States to that of the U sted States, and a failure
traine the truth that beaind and below both these inramentalities of political action there was a constituory that was there originating and supporting cause,
a unity of which made one nation of all the people,
is false doctrine which embodied these misconceptions
is styled the doctrine of State Richts; but erroneously,
there had been no denial that use States had indementile rights. The only controversy had occur to
fine what they were, and who were the judgess of
it limits. The real meaning and mischief of the
the Galacte, and not to the United States, was even
to did the right to decide the boundary of their it specturisdictions. ** * ** By the contribution of the respecturisdictions.**

THE LAST STRUGGLE OF SLAVERY.

The sure of the whole matter is that the life of the Nation is essential to the life of the people; that its author is essential to the life of the people; that its author is essential to the life of the people; that its author is each people in the life of the life of

embody and enforce the constitutional will of the people.

In this unmatural contest, George H. Thomas adhered to the Government to which he had sworn allegance, and not to its enemies in arms.* His reason told bin where his outy my; his consecence bade him follow at in the militoria of an officer of the Army of the United States he followed its flag across the Potomic, at the head of his troops and in obecidence to its lawful commands, upon the soft of his native State, as red to him only as it was consecrated to the Constitution and the Union. And if his conduct and care was in contrast with that of others of her sons whom, on that account, she has preferred to hador, nevertheless, a generation in Virginia will yet arise who will learn and confess the trath, that George H. Thomas, when he lifted his sword to her the pathway of her secession, loved her as well as these and a negative between

to but the pathway of her secession, loved her as well as these and as used her better.

This manument, consecrated to-day to him whose fame we combrute, is also sucred to the memory of that invisible hose windom whom he was no him—the uniformed and manucless army of the Republic, who were as merely willing to die, but to be forgotten, so that the moon of the sood than death should bring might live after them. As how as the type of country shall survive smanning the generations of this people, or liberty make its home under the protection of our National institutions, the example of their patriots devotion with not die for lack of some able temperature or worthy initiation. We stand with uncovered heads and hearts had bare, to-day, in the presence of an indumerable company of these herode spirits—witnesses, so apathraling with as in toese sodemn and patriotic ceremonias, honering the memory of our creat soldier and patriot. The intening car of facey catches their moral song, as it floats and dies away upon the arr—

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. ANNUAL SESSION AT THE EQUITABLE BUILDING-TREORETICAL AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS-T. U. WALTER, ALFRED STONE, PROFESSOR NORION AND OTHERS MAKE ADDRESSES OR

READ PAPERS. At the meeting yesterday of the American Institute of Architects, the president, T. U. Walter, in his opening address, spoke of the progress of architecture in this country during the past year, Papers were read on a variety of subjects, ranging from ventilation to the decorative quality of the early Italian painters, by Alfred Stone, Lewis W. Leeds, Professor Charles E. Norton and others. Visits were paid to

Columbia College and the Lenox Library.

POINTS COVERED BY THE PAPERS. The thirteenth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects met yesterday morning in the directors' room of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Broadway and Cedar-st., nearly all the chapters being represented by one or more members. Thomas U. Waiter, president of the Institute, called the convention to order at 11 o'clock. Special committees on mem-bership, by-laws, finance, meetings of annual conven-tion, election of officers and standing committees, and a schedule of professional charges, were annuaced, when Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Society, was introduced. He had come in to welcome the Institute cordially to the conveniences of the building. President

Waiter then read the annual address.

The Institute, he said, as a scientific and professional organization, appears to be exerting a decided influence for good on the public mind in all matters pertaining to architecture. There has been considerable architec-tural activity throughout the country since the last ananal convention, although only few buildings hav-Many grand and costly structures, begun in former years, have advanced with satisfactory results. Works of more recent date exhibit a freshness in their architectural handling that seems to indicate the advent of a new era in the art of design The manifest tendency of architects to break away from the trammels of conventional rules, and to make style subservient to the spirit of the age. indicates a progress in the development of inde in this country and in Europe, is obviously in a transition state. What may be the result remains to be seen; if, however, architects are careful to design their works on true asthetic principles and in conformity with the science which underlies the art, it is not likely to be regretted that they show a disposition to do their own thinking. Classic forms and combina-tions are everywhere yielding to more ornate composi-tions bearing the manes of tashings of building having no trace whatever of paternity, either ancient or mod-

CLAIMS OF DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE. The claims of domestic architecture on the skill of the profession are greater than they have ever been before, and it is only by becoming theroughly acquainted with the increasing requirements of the age, in reference to buildings intended for domestic purposes, that in architect can keep pace with the progressive elements of his profession. Improved processes for warming and ventilating buildings are centinually being developed, and questions relating to dramage, to the disposition of sewer gas, and to other sanitary appliances that are new profoundly occupying scientific minds, should be regarded by the architectus objects of study that de-serve the most scrients attention.

The lustitue is evidently exerting a decided unfacence

The lustimic is evidently exerting a decided unfluence for good on the curdle mind in an inatters pertaining to the art, and it be omes a duty to seek to charge the field of usefulness by increasing its membership the fill it embraces respectable practitioners in every considerable centry of evilization throughout the country. It is known that many who are outside the organization are not interior in professional standing to sur who are within it. This peculiar relation of architecture is civil life renders it desirable to institute nopular educational processes by which the public mind may be reached and in structed in the general principles of architectural constructed in the general principles of architectural constructed in the general principles of architectural constructed in the general principles of

This, however, was a more ephode. It was an incidental illustration of a more general fact, which soon because the light was the continued existence of savery was no ampatible with the permaneace of Nathern States and compatible with the permaneace of Nathern States and the states of the saveleding interest demanded and fices which could only be made at the expense and by the unimate extinction of all the seasons and the formal man of our existence as a Nation.

**Union the local mode are five as bather of States Rights, it opened its camou upon the National Power, and when Samte fell, it carried forever under its runs in local cause of a Confidence, of which savery was preciamed to be face coversome.

It was a victors, not only for the Nation, but for mankind, and marks a step in the progress of the race that can not and will not be reversed. The evils of the ward and they are many that follow always in its trainment of the victors and irredom, and the position and criff quality of all they are many that follow always in its trainment of the window. All in the halls should alto the creation of the victors and readom, and the position and evil its runs bear.

The ourse continued edition of the material of the mildy affined warmed of the round in the institute of warming the state of the victor of a roun to be the perfection of warming. Heating by radiation, he continued, simplifies the ventilation and readed in the mildy affined warmed of a roun to be the perfection of warming. Heating by radiation, he continued, simplifies the wind of the mildy affined warmed of the wind of the mildy affined warmed of the wind of the mildy affined warmed of the warmed of the wind of the mildy affined warmed of the wind of the materials composing the side of the wind of the readed and for the middy diffused warming of the morth as composing the sides and floor of a room to be the perfection of warming. Heating by radiation, he continued, simplifies the ventilation and renders it possible to produce estimated by rendering the produce satisfactory results. Warmed floors and direct radiation openings at the coming for the escape of the vitinted ary should be provided. These may be very large and allow of the raind e-cape of the vitinted ary, because the heat bing principally confined in the solid objects of the room is not carried off by this escaping from air. Care must be used, however, in preventing freed air. Care must be used, however, in preventing from air. Care must be used, however, in preventing from air. Care must be used, however, in preventing from air. Care must be used, however, in the solid off air. Care must be used, however, in the solid off air supply seasing and clossing of the window. All in the halls should always be perce. These then become the great internal fresh arr supply seasing.

The outer concluded with descriptions of the Varson means used to heat the Carlotol at Washington, the English Houses of Parliament, the buildings of the British Museum, the South Kenangton Museum, and the Grand Opera House in Parls.

After linch the members of the Las linte went to the Columbia College grounds, first examining the arrangement of the new buildings, and then listening to an address by Professor Chambler of the subject of tenement-houses. From Columbia College a visit was paid to the Lanox Labrary.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was also devoted to the reading of papers, the first being by Professor Charles Ellioti Norton, of Harvard University, upon the "Decorative Quality of Early Italian Painters." The three circles. said Professor Norton, adopted as a device by Angelo, were significant of the mutnai dependence and mexiricable relation of the three great arts of designarchitecture, scuipture and painting-the Indissolubi union of which in the production of the highest achievements of each is not a mere doctrine of the Italian schools of art, but an arof the Italian schools of art, but an article of faith consecrated by tradition and approved by centuries of experience. Thus nothing is more noticeable in the painting of Nicholas the Pisan, of his son, and of his immediate disciples, than that it is not intended to have independent existence, but is intimately associated with architecture, and conditioned by architectural considerations. He was architectural considerations. He was architectural considerations, excellent an architect that he was made chief master of the works on the Duomo.

famous sculpter of his thirt, where the works on the Duomo.

In the construction of the churches of Italy, and especially within them, where the walls were covered with pai times, was the mutual dependence of the arts manifested. The Caurch of St. Francis at Assist, with its vast scheme of pictorial decoration, exciting this character in the Iuliest degree. The series of paintings with which Glotto adorned churcles and cathedrals at Padua, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Assist and Florence were mainly accessory to architecture. In a larer time painting became a more important element in building than the architectural structure itself, and the single example of the Sistine Chapel is sufficient to illustrate how both arists suffered from loss of sympathy in conjoint production. But while the early Italian rainter's innominated object was to make its uncreasing, so as to swaken by its means the associations appropriate to the building which its decreed, and to quicken the emotions or stimulate the thoughts connected with the objects to which the building itself was dedicated.

in Paris.

J. C. Cady, of New-York, concluded the first day's session of the institute by a paper upon the subject of "Domestic Architecture, as Illustrated by the Early Dutch Settlers in New-Jersey."

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED PERJURY.

Bedford ave., Brooklyn, on a charge of per-jury. Wilcox, in his complaint, states that from 1868 stocks; that the defendant is consequently now indebted to the companiant for commissions

and said Wilcox did not adhere to the agreement made between them. Referre Nelson awarded judgment to Bell (assegnee and plaintin) for the tail amount, with interest amounting to \$19.399.19, and has report was confirmed by the Court. On the strength of the judgment and the aleged perjury of Dr. Olcott before Mr. Nelson, the arrest of the doctor was based. The case was set down for examination, the accused man giving ball in \$3,000.

NOTES FROM HAMILTON COLLEGE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CLINTON, Nov. 18 .- Though Hamilton Colege is said to be "'Way out in the country," nevertheless is that she has some claim on the attention of to metropoits. She sent her president, the Rev. Dr. S. G. Brown, to Switzerland as a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, is giving to the world new asteroids nearly every day, discovered by her indefatigable astronomer, Dr. C. H. F. Peters, and has furnished a Professor of Metaphysics, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Mears, as a candidate for the Governorship of the State. Thus it is seen that Hamilton, which has scores of her sons in your city, is by no means asleep to the quiet Oriskany Valley.

The Fall term opened with fifty freshmen, a larger number than usual. At present there are over 150 stu-dents in attendance. Owing to the efforts of the Faculty. there has been tar less hazing here this Fall thao common. A new department has been established—that of Natural History. In this is included the course in geology. This is under the charge of Professor A. P. Kelsey, a graduate of 1856.

The cane row between sophomores and freshmen took place as usual, and was very bothy contested. Much to the surprise of all, the " Fresh " came out ahead. The chief interest in athletics is centred in base-ball. The nine is well organized, and several very successful games have already been played. An innovation was made a few days ago in the "out" days of the term by the sens rs, who took a taily-ho stage ride to the Onessa Computity and the village beyond. The couch in which the ride was taken was one of the four huit for the Overland Mail Company over twenty years ago. It is expect in Childen.

Overland Mail Company over twenty years ago. It is owned in Clinion.

Professor Mears, notwithstanding his labors as college professor Mears, notwithstanding his labors as college professor and caudidate for Governor, has also been active in his endeavors to reform the Oneida Community. His repert upon the subject was read before the Central New-York Synod a lew drivs are at Bingianution. An item of interest to the graduates of Hamilton is that the Presbyterian Synod of Aibary has Just passed a resolution recommending an endowment of \$500,000 to the College. This is to be presented to all the synods of the State.

The Senior Class have just elected the officers of com-

of the State.

The Senior Class have just elected the officers of commencement week. They are as follows: Class Day—President, Chas. A. Gardiner, Fort Carrington; orator, Wm. M. Griffin, West Winfield: poet, G. R. Pike, Philadelphila, Penna: historian, R. J. Knox, Elmira; prophet, W. B. Winchell, Waterville; permanent secretary, George W. Severance, Mexico. Free Day—President, G. H. Ottaway, Clinton; orator, A. D. Getwan, Richfield Spriogs; poet, J. D. Bigelow, Canton; treasurer, G. S. Strong, Ogdensburg.

STEAM TOWING ON THE ERIE CANAL.

Information was received by the canal-boatmen and at the Produce Exchange yesterday that the first through tow on the Eric Canal from Buffalo to Rochester by the Belgian steam cable towing system arrived at Rochester at 11 p. m. on Tuesday. The tow consisted of five canal-boats loaded with 1,200 tons of grain, and the distance of ninety-six miles was completed in thirty-nine hours, which is a saving of twent; three hours. It is also stated that steam towing will continue the remainder of the season, which closes offietally on December 6, and although no boots are returning for loads there is considerable grain in transit. Th boarmen especially favor the cable system, which is to be extended the entire length of the canal from Buffalo to Troy, a distance of 345 miles. It is expected that it will be completed shortly after the respecting of navigation in the Spring. Of the accents vive tow-boats required, ten are now tunning between Buffalo and Roches-

To be beginned say that the present conal-beats can be sed with steam towing by cause without alteration, he washing of the banks is avoided, and the boats will ring in a large revenue.

Much complaint is made that the canals are not run in

was Sir Walter Raicigh. The lecturer then reconfited the establishment of various colonies beably preferred, he thought, the tranquil design of the Greek or the magnificence of the Egyptian.

VENTILATION DISCUSSED.

Lewis W. Leeds, of New-York, read a paper on the "Proportion of Inlet and Outlet Shafis in Ventiliation," which as the considered were expectably of purposes out of which inten," which as prefaced by the statement that in the beat ventilated buildings no special fallet openings for Iresh air are new trovided, as in many of the most savisfactorily warmed and ventilated edifices erected within the last few years, not a single register has been pair in or fine built for that purpose. Mr. Leeds stated that he considered the materials composine the mildly diffused warmth of the materials composine the materials and new treatment of a dubum, testified at a client materials and said that an edificie and stirck a client materials and said that an edificient and stirck in a said that there tains as were the materials and said that an edificient and stirck in a said that the calcifus and said that an edificient and stirck in a said that the calcifus and said that an edificient and stirck in a said throat stirck in a client materials and said that the calcifus and said that the clienters and stirce at a clienter of administration of a dubum, testified at a clienter of a dubum, testified at a clienter of a dubum, testified at a clienter

EFFORTS FOR CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of The Trioune.

Sin: I have read the letter in to-day's TRIBUNE under the heading of "A Step Toward Cooperation," and shall be glad to subscribe \$25 to test co operation in this city on the system of the English dis date plan. I may also add tout, to make the movement sacrise unit, we not only want the men that can subscribe their \$25, but the names and support of the means of families that cann t afford to subscribe more lain \$1 to \$5. With a view of ascertaming the number of persons who would be willing to help on the movement, I success that they send their cames to the Cooperative Co. as Ald Association, office in Cooper Institute, I to hayse I, at the Cooperative W obeside Society, Limited, No. 14 Broadway. All persons senoing to the heid. Years cribs. JOHN GLEDHILL, Comperative Wholesale Jonety, Limited, No. 14 Broadway, Ser-Fork, Nov. 19, 1870.

A SUIT FOR LAWYER'S FELS.

In a suit to recover \$1,000, tried yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Me-Cue, Jacob C. Meinzer, a lawyer, of Fulton-st. Brooklyn, claimed tout he had rendered services to Mrs. Barbara Straub, the widow of Christian Stranb, who died in 1870, for which he demanded that sum. He stated that he first met Mrs. Straub in the Surroyate's office and that she envaged him to take charge of her affairs, agreeing to pay him that amount. Mrs. Straub denied that any agreement to that effect was made. Her husbond's existe amounted to about \$100,000. The jury rendered a verdict in Meinzer's favor

MEETING OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

At a meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers has evening at No. 104 East Twen-tleth-st a paper by A. G. Menocal, United States civil engineer, attached to the Naval Department at Washing ton, on the subject of inter-oceanic canals, was read by ton, on the subject of inter-oceanic canals, was read by C. H. Mevers. Mr. Memocal was the official delegate from the United States of the late Paris Congress, and was also Commissioner-in-Chief of the United States Exploration and Surveying Expedition in Neuroscient august. The paper was devoiced to a discussion of the construction of a canal from Graytows to San June Survey. Though Lake Niestrangua, which, although the longest route, being 110 miles in length, was declared to be the most feasible of any. The estimated cost of building the canal on this route is \$65,722,000, while that of the Pamana route is placed at \$94,000,000. Among the civil engineers present were Professor Ergeston, of Commission College, E. P. North, Major G. W. Bresser, M. N. Forney and C. L. McAlpine. THE BREEDING OF PROTTING STOCK.

The National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders neld its third annual meeting at the Everett House last evening. Secretary 8. D. Parker read the annual report. Included in this were ten rules adopted "in order to define what constitutes a trotting, bred horse and to establish a breed of trotters on a more intelligent basis," These rules are to control future admission to the records of pedigree, and when an animal meets the requirements of numission and is dury registered, it shall be accepted as a standard trotting-bred animal. The association now H. R. Wilcox, a stock broker at No. 64
Broadway, arraqued, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, Dr. Cornelius Olcott, of No. 104
Bedford ave. Brocklyu, on a charge of perjury. Wilcox, in his complaint, states that from 1868 to 1879 Dr. Olcott entrusted to him the purchase of large portions of New-York Central and other stocks; that the defendant is consequently

amounting to \$10,546 94. which, with interest, still remain unpaid. Wilcox assigned his claim to John H. Bell, who beonet an action against Olcoit for the money in the Supreme Court. It was afterward referred to Homer A. Nelson, before whom Olcott denied all the silegations of the plaintiff,

THE TRIAL OF WILLIAMS.

TESTIMONY OF THE COMPLAINANT. HE DESCRIBES THE ALLEGED ASSAULT IN DETAIL-OPENING OF THE DEFENCE.

The trial of Captain Alexander S. Williams, of the Twenty-minth Precinct Police, accused of club-bing Charles W. Smith in Madison Square on October 15, was continued in the Court of General Sessions yester-As before, Elihu Root and George Biles appeared for Capteln Williams, and Assistant District-Attorney Rollins for the prosecution. William Deterling, a clerk in a law office, testified that

he witnessed the assault upon Smith, who stood five feet distant from him. His attention was called to smith by hearing a blow struck. The witness said: "Captain Williams shouted 'Get back! Get back!' The crowd obeyed him as fast as it could move. Then I saw Captain Williams strike Smith on the shoulder, across the breast, and I think also a blow under the chin. The Captain reached over the shoulders of several people and struck fir. Smith at first on the shoulder. Mr. Smith then made some remarks, and the Captain passed through the crowd to him. I didn't hear the Captain passed through the crowd to him. I didn't hear the Captain passed through the crowd to him. I didn't hear the Captain passed through the crowd seemed astonished when the first blow was struck. Mr. Smith was struck a second blow, and then he fell back. Captain Williams then raised his club as if to strike him a third time under the chin, but I at motor positive the blow was struck. Just then Officer Fleming came rushing up and struck Smith a blow on the head."

Alexander Woods, a furniture dealer, testified: "I went to see the review because I thought it was the last public occasion on which I should see Governor Robinand struck Mr. Smith at first on the shoulder. Mr. The crowd seemed astonished when the first blow was struck. Mr. Smith was struck a second blow, and then to strike him a third time under the chin, but I am not

public occasion on which I should see Governor Robinson presiding. The first thing about the assoult I saw was Captain Williams striking Smith across the breast with fist and ciue. It was such a violent blow that Smith would have fallen if it had not been for the crowd behind keeping him erect. That was the only blow I saw Captain Williams strike. He had secreely taken off his hand when Officer Fleming struck Smith on the head a terrible blow." Max Roscutini, painter, of No. 173 West Houston-st., said: "I was standing by Smith's side when this assault took place. The first thing I saw of it was Captain Williams striking Smith on the hands. Smith had his smads clasped. Smith eried out, Here, what are you doing to me? Cautain Williams responded: ""—" you, I'll show you want I am doing." Then he gave him another blow over the hand. Then another policeman came along and struck Smith on the legs. And then Fieming cerme over with the club and struck Smith on the head. Smith fell over on the grass." Mr. Smith, the complainant in the case, of No. 49 Willow-place. Brooklyn, was next examined. His testimony in substance was as follows:
I was on the sidewark about three feet back from the curb. The first time I saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is had the of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he was standing in the middle of the street. The first time is saw Captain Williams was when he behind keeping him erect. That was the only blow I

replied.

He then seized me by the lappel of the coat, and swinging me sround struck me with his club across the back. He then struck me beneath the left srm.

Mr. Bolims—Hinstrate the blows; here's a cane.

Mr. Sin th—I couldn't here, there isn't enough space. Capiain Williams altogether struck me fire times; the first time on the left shoulder, on the back the second time, the thris time under the arm, the fourth time on Mr. Rollins-Are you sure he struck you on the right

Mr. Root—Do you remember perfectly the circumstages of the assault I Mr. Smith—Yes, sir; they were financially impressed in my mind. The works or the blows have mostly assed away, although there may be a signature here in there on my body.

Mr. Root-When did you first become aware of your feet meed of supplify I became aware of my injuries My position of sickness therein has confused my memo . Root-Are you sure you remember the precise

Mr. Roote-Are you sairs You reducible the precedumber of blows given you by Caprian Williams I.
Mr. Shalth-Trey were around did the firsh and can be specified. I have it since the day I came from the hospital to blows and blue hand writing.

Alexander M. Foster, House Prysician in the New-York Hospital, testified that be treated Smith in that hospital for a slight scalp wound. D. Adoiph Verona, of No. 64 Livingstonett, Brooklya, testified that be saw Smith on October 27 and ex-nimed him. Resides the wound on the nead the skin was discolared over the con-

business done by the canals tols season is exceedingly larg, and the capacity of the Eric Canal, watch is 18,000,000 tons. It expects to be further developed next year, thus increasing the revenue of the Stale by tols. The amount of grain received by the canals yesterday was 709,400 businels, against 114,722 by all the railroads.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COLONIES.

In his fourth lecture on "America's Place in flictory," at the Brooklyn Art Association Emiding. Professor John Fiske last evening spake of "The Thirteen English Colonies," The carliest English expeditions to the New World, he said, were undertaken from spirit of bostility to Spain. The first Englishman who entortained the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Walter Baileigh. The lecture then reconflicted the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Walter Baileigh. The lecture rether reconflicted the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Walter Baileigh. The lecturer then reconflicted the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Walter Baileigh. The lecturer then reconflicted the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Walter Baileigh. The lecturer then reconflicted the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Walter Baileigh. The lecturer then reconflicted the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Walter Baileigh. The lecturer then reconflicted the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Walter Baileigh. The lecturer then reconflicted the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Walter Baileigh. The lecturer then reconflicted the idea of founding a State on these shores was Sir Carling Williams as a declaration of the back with the counter the continued of the skin was and on the back and on the back and on the take and could not take off ins clothes with the section in the back and on the back and on the take and could not take off instruction with the section in the lecture proposed to the sale by the section of the sole, that it was a discount on the defence, the

the Xive election district of the Villih Assembly Pas-trici, was parced on it si in the Court of Over and Ter-miner, before Justice Braity, yesterday. The underment and evolute ware the same as against Wassington E. H. ll. who was convicted of the same offence last week H II. who was convicted of the same offence last we The testimony for the prosecution has not been ed CIVIL NOTES.

The first result of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring the trade-mark net unconstitutional, was the discrissal yesterday, by United States Commissioner Duck, of the commissioner Duck, of the commissioner Duck, of the commissioner which the state of the state of the trade-mark of a rival busin as firm. Note proseques are to be entered in a number of similar cases.

Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chamters, yesterd y, granted an order permitting the service by publication of the summons in the suit of the Naby production of the sammons in the suit of the National Water Works, of New-York, against Kanssa Clty. The plaintiffs claim that in 1873 he defendants agreed to my for the establishment of the plaintiffs' system of water we has a Kanssa (**e), an amount equal to \$56,000 more than the expenses. When the work was completed, in 1875, the city refused to pay for it; but a commonous was afterward effected, by which the city agreed to pay \$92,500 cash down, and \$33,000 a year, in semi-tunin payments. The first usia ment of \$16,500 was due July 1, 1879, and the suit is orough to recover that amount.

James Cockroft & Co., law publishers, made an agreement with ex United States Circuit Court Jung-Dillon, at present a Professor in Columbia Law School, Dillor, at present a Profesor in Columbia Law School, for the publication of the second edition of his work on municipal corporations. There was a supuration in the contract that the work should not be stereotyped. The Judge discovered afterward, however, that it may been stereotyped, and demanded the stereotype plates of the publishers. This was refused, and he brought suit in replexin yesterday, before Justic Barret, to the supreme Court, Circuit, to recover them. The Jury gave the possession of the plates to the paintiff, and \$140 of damages for their actention. Armstrong & Briggs appeared for the plaintiff, E. P. Johnson for the defendants.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justee Morgin, Henry final, age forty-two years of No. 15 Bowery, who has already served a term in the State Prison, was arraigned by Officer Weinberg, who arrested aim on suisolcien, for having def anded Bentelier & Co. and Occubein & Son, of No. 456 Broomest, Reeye 4. Obertselfer, of No. 90 Grandest, and John G Stapfer, of No. 110 Grandest, in all to the amount of \$250, by means of counterfeit overs. The prisoner became very machent when arrested in Canal-st. He was held in detain of \$3,000 ball. Florence D. Costello, a colored weman, age

Florence D. Costello, a colored woman, age twenty-live, wa before Justice Fisher, it Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of obtaming money by false pelences. The complainant was hirs, Mary Whiterbury, of No. 416 Cinton-ave., Brooklyn, who said that on Saturday the prisoner cailed on her, and, representing herself to be a directors of the Howard Colored Orphan Asymm, skee for a contribution to that institution. Mrs. Waterbury cave her \$35, a dutterward discovered that she han been symmised. The woman pleaded guilty to the course, and the Justice suspended sentence on her, as it was her first offence.

Agnes Sauer, a girl of ten years, was seen to be acting in a unspicious manner in Mannattan-avec. Brooklyn, Tuesday uigut, and she was taken in charge by an officer. A number of stolen articles were found in her poss-sion, and at the Manhattan Avenue Poice Station she confessed that for parents mut sent her out to steat, and that they conceated the stellar articles in a trunk in the cellar of in inhouse. Two officers went to the house, No. 193 Kentst., and there out dome shoes and anives and lorks, which evidently had been stolen. The articles he is do no charge of theft, and the parents were arrested for receiving stolen goods. Justice Elliott yesterday remanded them for examination.

COURT OF APPEALS.

COURT OF APTEADS.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—In the Court of Appenls Wednesday, November 18, present the Hon Sanford E. Church, C. J., and associates.

No. 21. William H. Hume, appellant, art John B. Hendrickson, executor, respondent, argued by E. ward Randolph Robinson for appellant, will in P. Chambers for respondent, No. 47. Edward B. Judeon and others, executors, tespondents, as a samuel N. Dada, appellant, argued or S. N. Dada for appellant, Joshua B. Handall for respondents.

The Court of Appelas day calendar for Phursday, November 20, 1879, is as follows: Nos. 10, 64, 103, 106, 45, 46, 13, 23.

DECISIONS-Nov. 19. Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Barrett,-Lawrence agt. Hess. See memorandum. Brook agt. Broad. well.—The motion must be deated without costs: see memo-

randum,

By Judge Donoline.—West act. Finch.—Order gracted,

Ey Judge Lowregree.—Firstimmons act. the Fire Commissioners.—Ore ordered donoline. Hann act. Fellows.—The mode of conton. Hann act. Fellows.—The mode of conton. Hann act. Fellows.—The mode of conton. Hann act. Fellows.—The mode of conton of a style of proceedings is desped. Rountree act. Williams.—Shonid there has be an underfusing given by the plaintiff. Reymolds act. Wheater.—Motion to change the place of trial to Sarmoga Commis is demed with \$10 costs to shide the event. Baker set, the Keck Packing and Provision Company.—Order modified so that the answer should be served on or before the 28th Inst. Marshall act. Macy.—See memorandum. risebert act. Clinton Manachess Company; Carier act. McLune.—Motions grantes. Henry act. Schonek; Freeman act. Barron Hamaille Steel Company; Bovd act. Carey; United States Trust Company act. Ellinger.—Orders granted. Milliancht act. Steinmett: Macmangiten act. Macanaghian; Bush act. Pedfers, Platt act. Plattack.—See memorandum. The st. Pair-ck? Mutnai Allance Association agt. Everitt: In the matter of Surget.—Oranied. Rountree act. Williams.—I desire to see counsel. Busteed act. Lane.—See memorandum. The st. Pair-ck? Mutnai Allance Association agt. Everitt: In the matter of Surget.—Oranied.

Corente-Pert I.—By Judge Donohne.—Christie agt. Pirker.—Findings have been slamed.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Beach.—Schuliz agt. Hon land.—Cass settled.

By Judge Van Hossen.—In the matter of the accounting of Green.—Decree ordered. In re. Turk and mother; Herbert art. Lochmann; Hossert agt. Lochmann: Toester act. Smin.

—Applications granted. Dodd act. Levy; Baker act. Smith.—Granted.

Marine Court—Chambers—By Judge Sunnott.—

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

1632, 1641, 1638, 1639, 1645, 1647.
SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the first Monday of December.
SPECIAL TERM—Selgwick, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m.—Calendar called at 1 a. m.—Case oz, No. 40.—Thornton et al., agt. Crowley. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—PART 1—Special J.—Court opens at 11 a. m.—Nos. 577, 372, 524, 625, 448, 551, 555, 528, 561, 443, 512, 515,

Nos. 215. 1740, 295, 186.

PAYER 11 End 111—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the first COMMON PLEAS-GREERIL TERM - Adjourned until the Brat Monday of December. SPECIAL TERM-Larremore, J.-Court opens at 11 a.m.-No day cole 16ar. Tigat TERM-Paut I-heach, J.-Court opens at 11 a.m.-

372, 1128 808, 1036, 2208.

FAST 11- Adjourned for the term,

MARINE COURT TRIAL FRAM-PART 1-McAdam, J.-Ceurt

MARINE COURT TRIAL FRAM-PART 1-McAdam, J.-Ceurt

pensat 10 a.m.-Nos. 808, 238, 3270-, 3558, 294, 3913,

28, 2917, 482, 500, 3629, 298, 442, 82, 8183, 817.

PART 11-8863, 1-Ceurt opens at 10 a.m.-Nos. 22104,

47, 52, 1501, 2158, 3244, 142, 2970, 131, 2350, 8, 3526,

801, 2769, 8877. 11-Cowing, J.-The People agt James Wal-berty John Steinburger, f lonious assault and but

ters, colbery; John Steinburger, Foundais source and extensive tery; Esward Lyons, John Modelin, herging; Thomas Mack, grand introny; Lazze Nolsen, larceny from the person; Samon Hursch, false pretences; William Lawis, May Hepper, John Sheiban, receiving stolen goods, to all ADF HEMBERS, Davis, P. J.—The People agt. Thomas Boland, violating Election law.

Ocean Steamers.

MERICAN LINE for QUEENSTOWN and m Liversoot, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 2 p. m.

RED STAR LINE-FOR ANTWERP. ding every 10 mays a ternately from Phylad inits and v. York, incling presenters within a few hours' rate of the orten tognits of interest on the Continguit.

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ZELLAND, THE INDIAN CONT. 4, 9 a. m.

RILYMANDESALE RIDAY Now. 22, 12, 5 p. m.

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